Bernard J. Moses, of the University of

tions, and so set them at rest for a gen-eration to come: (f) Should there be a national university: established under

tions have been but very superficially dealt with. A large part of the litera-ture on the subject of a national uni-versity is sentimental, sloppy, and inane.

There is no public/interest in the plan and no general knowledge of its exist

ence. A small, but persistent, lobby has

kept the matter before Congress for some years, but no real progress has been made. It is high time that the whole

subject should be taken up vigorously and intelligently by a competent and rep-resentative committee, and a report pre-

pared that will illuminate and guide subequent discussions of the subject, as well as influence any legislative action

The committee as announced contains the names of eight college or university presidents, three university professors, three public school superintendents, and

one (Dr. Curry) who falls in none of these classes. One is a new Englander, three represent the Middle States, three

the South, seven the Central West, and one the Pacific Slope. From such a com-

mittee an authoritative report may justly

ABOUT BARBECUES.

How This Sort of Peast Is Managed

in Georgia.

Mayor Harrison's strong advocacy of a Mayor Harrison's strong barbecue as a feature of the peace jubilee barbecue as a feature of the peace jubilee

is just now being warmly seconded by some 200 postal clerks in the railway mail service. The clerks went down to At-

lanta on a junket the other day and while there were treated to a real old-fushioned Georgia roast. In less time than it re-quires to tell it the Northerners ate up ten lambs, five kids, five shoats, and fifty

But that wasn't all they got. The most

important feature of the Georgia feast is Brunswick stew. If Mr. Harrison was given a mess of this preparation he would

still hold out for his idea of a jubilee

attraction. Brunswick stew is made of the meat of fifty chickens which have been cooked until the flesh may be pulled from the bones. It is then put in a pot

with twenty pounds of calf liver, fifty cans of corn, fifty cans of tomatoes, ten

The Georgia people have special plates

The roasting of the meat has been re-

duced to a science. It is done over a long trench in which wood has burned to red coals. The carcasses are roasted whole,

the sides being spread apart until they He as flat as a pelt spread out to dry. Hickory sticks five feet long and as thick as a hoe handle are run lengthwise through the lambs, one on each side, the

sticks projecting out a foot at both ends. The carcasses, placed across the trench, rest on these ends. The attendants, all colored people keep turning the carcasses

and basting them with a dressing made of a dozen hot ingredients, which is mop-ped on the sizzling ment by means of a cloth fastened to the end of a stick in

regular mop fashion. The meat is put on

the trench at 4 o'clock in the morning

and cooked until 2 o'clock. The odor as it comes from the trench is of the most appetizing character, and tempts the for-tunates who have been invited to the feast until the appetite approaches the ravenues

the base of the mountain is the Summer home of the Venables, and near it is a large grove surrounded by cotton fields and orchards. In this grove the barbe-

daylight till noon.

waukee product.

that may be taken.

be expected.

A NEW LUSCIOUS

How Some Western Growers Were Led to Cultivate a Particularly Fine Quality of Cantaloupe-In the East It Is Said to Command a Much Higher Price Than Others.

This year has been an unprecedented one in the cantaloupe market. The entire country from Staten Island to Pike's Peak has overflowed with the luscious fruit, until in Kasas City, says the Times of that place, the best of them have been sold practically for a song. The famous old Rocky Ford melon through it all has kept up the price, and all efforts to secure it at a less price have falled

Huston Baker, of the commission firm of H. C. Garth, returned the other day from a three weeks' visit to the Rocky Ford district of Colorado. He is enthused with the melons, and tells great tales of the way in which the Rocky Ford comes to the market. He says: "George W. Swink is the originator of

the Rocky Ford melon. About twenty years ago Mr. Swink planted a cantaloupe seed on his farm near Bocky Ford. The first year's effort was not a suc cess, but the next year he produced a melon that was far superior to anything ever placed in the market before. The next year his neighbors, profiting by his experience, planted small crops of the little melons, and since then the Rocky Ford has steadily increased in reputation, until at present it is well known throughout the United States. The Rocky Ford is an aristocratic meion. It is served in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York, as well as the Palace Hotel in Denver. In the East it commands a wonderful price, and this prevents its consumption to any great extent except by the princes and other potentates with dainty appetites and fastidious stomachs.

The district in which the Rock Ford melon is grown extends for fifty miles. in the La Junta country. The country is divided into prosperous farms which are devoted exclusively to raising the cantaloupe. The farmers have formed an association, incorporated under the laws of Colorado. Business is transacted through the officers of the association, and in this way a gint in the market is

Each farmer plants as many melons as his land will allow. Out there rain is scarce and irrigation is necessary. To this fact is attributed the delicious flavor for which the melons are known. They are maintained at an even temperature the year round. No Summer showers wash the dirt from the routs or cover the rines with soil. The Rocky Ford day by day flourishes with an eventiess that can almost be noticed. No sudden growth for a few days and as sudden ceasing on account of cold weather. The climate of Colorado is an even one, and

melons demand just such conditions.

As the crop begins to ripen prepara-tions are made to get the melons onto the market without delay. Agents are selected in all the principal cities, and the association gets ready for business. Crates

are purchased in car lots.

For this year's crop forty carloads of crates were required. They were represented merely by the rough boards. This many carloads were equal to 110,000 crates. It takes that many, according to expert calculations to hold the fruit. When the form the form the form to ship. The melons are gathered twice a day.

The melons are gathered twice a day.

They are crated forty-live judy ones to

B box and taken to the shipping station.

The day Mr. Garth was in La Junta a tring of wagons three miles long was in fine waiting to unload. Each producer is given a receipt for his melons. A dupli-cate is taken to the association offices, and here his individual account is credited. A settlement is made each week with

ullar thing about the manner in A peculiar thing about the manner in which the association is managed, and to show its completeness, is the fact that the directors last Winter placed the price for Rocky Ford cantiloupes at 371-2 cents per crate of forty-five melons. All through the senson they can be purchased for nothing more or less, and their ability to secure what they ask has never met with disaster. The melons are packed carefully and are placed in refrigerator cars. A good lot of Rocky Ford cantaloupes are kept sometimes for five or six weeks. Such is the soundness of the molon and the judgment of the grower as to when it should be picked. Meion growing in the Rocky Ford district is a science as well.

An idea of the immensity of the busi-An idea of the immensity of the busi-ness is gathered when it is figured that 120,000 crates are necessary. This means to the growers, at 871-2 cents per crate, \$2,400. In number the melons will amount to 5,400,000, and as retailed by the dealer involves a sum equal to \$270,000 at 5 cents apiece, as they are sold in Kannas City. At 300 crates to a car it is equal to about thirty trainloads of melons, counting twelve cars to a train.

twelve cars to a train. Such is the wonderful record made by a wery small territory of this progressive West. What one commonly does for the business of the world there are possibili-ties for other sections, and in time the law of natural selection will get in its work.

THE SARDINE.

Curious Facts About a Large and Profitable Fishery.

(From the Chicago Chronicle.) The 1858 sardine is now on the market. The fishing season begins early in June, and is now successful in places along the Atlantic Coast and on Puget Sound. The coast of Norway and Brittany, in France, are the scenes of the heaviest takes, and the grades of sardines obtained there are

of porpoises or flocks of seagulls off shore sall is made immediately, for the sardine

A curious thing about this kind of fish-ing is that one rarely sees a living sur-dine out of the water. The fish make a little squeak when taken from the water and die instantly. Of the 250 or 250 fish-ing boats fitted out at Belle Isle about 250 belong to Palais and the others to It is in these two ports that the French

regulated by the quantity brought in by the first comers. Seven france a thousand is a fair price.

During the sardine season about 200

women and fifty men anxiously await the arrival of the first boats. If there are no fish there is no work for them. When the news arrives that the boats have their welcome cargoes, the women in their welcome cargoes, the women in their picturesque costumes, rush to the cannery like a flock of frightened sheep, and each takes her place in the great room where the fish undergo their first

Here the sardines are spread upon the table and sprinkled with salt. Then they are cleaned, and when that operation is finished they are sorted by little boys and carried into another part of the establishment, where they are put in pickle.

After this the fish are washed and placed, one by one, with great care, upon wire nets, called "grills," and put out to preparation.

Here the sardines are spread upon the

dry in the open air. If the weather is wet or even foray this operation is impossible, and the fish spoil and become worthless, except for fertilizing.

The tins in which the sardines are then packed are carried to the oiling-room, where the last manipulation consists of filling them with oil. It is in this part of the establishment that the tomato sauce and the spices are placed in the boxes which give to the French preparation of sardines their universal renown. In any one of the above important establishments the sardines are prepared

tablishments the sardines are prepared and exported ten hours after coming out of the water. Gourmets should never eat newly prepared sardines. They have neither the perfume nor the flavor of those which have lain in the boxes for a

A MAJESTIC TOUR.

How the Kniser Will Go Through the Holy Land.

(From the London Mail.)

No more picturesque event has occurred within recent years than Emperor William's pilgrimage to the Holy Land. He is going in all the pomp and splendor that marked the royal crusaders of early England. His following will be a namerous one, and though martial in be-ring fad equipment, the mission will be one of

As illustrating the impressive propor-ions on which the tour will be conducted, it may be mentioned that Messrs. Cook, in whose care the emperor has placed self and suite, have requisitioned no fewer than 1,500 horses and mules.

The emperor's body guard will be composed of soldiers selected from his own army, and not one of the picked men is less than seven feet in height.

Fifty servants will wait upon the em-peror's personal needs, and a like number of grooms will care for the horses and mules placed at the disposal of the Kaiser and suite.

and suite.

The tents in which the pricipal members of this magnificent pligrimage will sleep as they journey from city to city are of the most gorgeous kind.

Particularly fine is the tent allotted to the Kaiser. It is divided into rooms for the royal pligrim to sleep and dress in, and a good part of it has been converted into an elaborately described from an elaborately described. into an elaborately decorated dining sa-

The entrance to the tent is draped with heavy curtains, and the imperial mono

gram appears on each side.

The itinerary originally prepared has been changed in one or two details.

His majesty will for the first time set foot on the Holy Land at Caifa, where he will arrive on board the Hohenzollern on

A carriage and four horses will be in waiting, and in this vehicle, surrounded by his brilliantly-attired giant guards, the emperor will drive along the Plain

On the following morning the journey will be resumed, Jaffa being reached on Here the emperor will visit several places of interest, including the house of Simon the Tanner.

On the morning of October 28 the em peror will mount a spiendidly caparisoned horse and the procession will move to-ward Jerusalem. That night his majes-ty will spend under canvas at Latrum.

The road to Jerusalem follows the side of the Valley of Ajalon (Joshua x, 12), and ascends the mountains of Judea, and passes the site of Emmaus (Luke xxiv, Presently above the walls of the city-

the city where every stone is historic; the scene of the world's greatest and grand-est tragedy—peeps the glistening dome of At the Jaffa Gate the emperor's entry into Jerusalem will be signalized by a spectacle that will live long in the mem-ory of those privileged to witness it. This

unction will take place on October 29 The kaiser will consecrate the Church of St. John at Jerusalem, and will prob-ably visit the Garden Tomb, which has been declared by Gen. Gordon and other authorities to be the actual sepulchre in which our Lord was laid.

which our Lord was laid.

On horsehack the emperor will journey to Jericho, passing on the way the Mount of Olives, Bethany, and the Inn of the Good Samuritan. He will see the Aposties' Spring, the great Jordan and the Dead Sea, the Tomb of Lazarus and the house of Mary and Martina.

The kelser reaches Jerusalem again on November 2, and is expected to see the Jews' walling place, where the unique

Jews' wailing place, where the unique spectacle of Jews weeping over the ruins of the ancient city will probably meet his

His majesty returns to Jaffa and sails thence on November 5 for Calfa. A car-riage and four will be in waiting, and hus he will visit. Nazoreth and Tiberias. The emperor will in all likelihood ride The emperor will in an incentional rule to the top of the Mount of Beatlitudes (Matthew v), where the last great battle of the Crusaders was fought, and where their fate was scaled on July 5, 1185. This part of the tour will occupy two Then, returning to Caifa, the imperial

yach, with its attendant cruisers will sail for Beyrout. Here, on November II, his majesty will take a train for Damascus, the oldest city in the world.

"The Pearl of the East" is in the high-st degree beautiful as one approaches it. Frange trees cluster round the houses, which stand out white and clear agains the perennial blue of the skles. Many of the streets are narrow, the best being the "Street called Straight," mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles. In Damascus are situated the House of Judas and the House of Ananias; and the bazaars are more resplendent than even those of Cairo or Constantinople.

ITALY'S CURSE.

Once Every Two Hours the Stiletto

the St. Louis Globe-Dem Throughout the kingdom of Italy an Italian kills an Italian every two hours during the entire year by means of the knife. Such are the official statistics knife. Such are the official statistics which were today piaced before me by Baron Garofalo, vice president and leading spirit of the association which, under the presidency of Queen Marguerite and the patronage of King Humbert, has been formed to put down homicide by depriving it of its all too convenient and all too integral weapon, the accurred knife. universal weapon, the accursed knife.

During the 865 days of the year 1897
there were placed on record 5,259 homicides by means of the knife, a total cesides which the list of killed to the sur-

guinary battle of Custozza, and even in the holocaust of Abba Carims in Abra-shia, sinks into insignificance. Ituly 's, in fact, engaged in a persons war with herself, which costs her on an average

5,000 lives annually.

The league, or association, a tich has just been formed under these uyal auspices, has very rightly and cleverly aced itself in communication with the various labor unions and trade associa-tions, and among the first of the labor associations to take up the matter with enthusiasm and with vigor has been the Union of Associated Printers, which includes some of the most public-spirited and energetic of the workingmen of

Rome. The league, likewise, has secured a promise from the premier, Gen. Pelloux. to submit to the legislature when it meets again a law rendering it a penal offense for anyone to carry one of those knives with which in nearly every case murder

is done in this country.

In order to realize how utterly inadequate the tribunals have shown themselves until now to put a stop to crime by means of the knife, it may be men-

Some New Terrors That Will Be Added to the Navy.

TO CREEP ON THE ENEMY

Small Vessels Building That Can Operate in the Darkness of Night to Destroy the Warships of a Foe. The Peculiarities of the New Tor-

The need of a small vessel which in time of naval warfare shall be fitted to creep upon the enemy at night and under cover of the darkness destroy the opposing force, and accomplish the most desperate deeds, is now one of the pressing questions of the hour. The results of the war with Spain-admirable in all other respects-has at least demonstrated the necessity of a large addition to our mosquito fleet. That Congress appreciated this fact. says the New York Herald, was shown when at the last session appropriation was made for the addition of sixteen torpedo boat destroyers and a dozen torpedo boats of the first class, and bids are now open

for the construction of these vessels. While as a matter of fact the torpedo boats saw little or no hard fighting in this war, they have lost none of their favor. Every sailor will bear testimony to the inestimable service accomplished in respect of scouting.

The new torpedo boats now under construction will differ from the old type in this respect-that the plans on which they are constructed will originate with the Government and not with the bidders. It is believed, therefore, that the boats will show a considerable advance upon any-thing produced here or on the Continent

thing produced here or on the Continent during the last six years.

It was admitted that the Furor and Terror, the destroyers used by Spain in the late war, were among the finest ex-amples of naval construction yet pro-duced. The new thirty-knot destroyers are intended to be an improvement on these two hours. these two boats.

According to the designs of the naval

according to the designs of the tor-construction department each of the tor-pedo boats proper will carry 175 feet of length on the water line, with a maxi-mum beam of seventeen feet, and draw-ing upon a trial displacement of some-thing like 159 tons nearly seven feet of hing like 150 tons nearly seven feet of California; President J. G. Schurman, of Cornell University; Superintendent F. Each boat will be furnished with two Louis Soldan, of St. Louis, Mo.; President

half-inch nickel-steel conning towers, one forward and another aft. On the forward tower will be placed a searchlight. It is tower will be placed a searchlight. It is intended to make the electric plant which supplies the energy for this lamp also feed the signal lights, and, in fact, all the lamps with which the interior of the boats will be pravided.

The battery of the new boats is to consist of three 3-pounders, with one or two 1-pounder guns of the Maxim type, three torpedo tubes, and five torpedoes. The Government plans provide that one

The Government plans provide that one of these three tubes shall be placed at the stern and the other amidiships, with the view of affording them the widest

Twin screws will be actuated by a couple of fine triple-expansion engines of the four-cylinder order, and the engines are four-cylinder order, and the engines to be placed in water-tight compartments, and will have each a high-pressure cylinder of 14 inches, an intermediate-pressure cylinder of 22 inches, two low-pressure cylinders of 25 1-4 inches in diampressure cylinders of 251-4 inches in diam-eter, and a uniform stroke of 18 inches. Twenty-seven knots an hour must be the regulation speed. It is intended to place the three bollers in two compariments, one forward and one aft of the ma-chinery gear, and under this condition a chance shot can by no manner of means destroy at one blow the whole battery. The Government sets the cost limit at \$170,000.

\$170,000.
So much for the torpedo bosts.
Turning to the destroyers, we find a new and impressive feature. The turtle-back deck at the bow has been dispensed with, and in its place we find a fore-castle deck of considerable length. Naval experts hold that this new deck will prevent the boats from running their noses late every deep swell and may also prothe title of the destroyer in the crew.

The fitting of the destroyer in respect of coming towers will not differ from that of the torpedo boat. All weedwork will, of course, be fireproof, while the boats are divided into something like eighty compartments, communication with them being effected only by a pas-sage up to the deck and down again through another batchway to the next

ompartment. In respect to armament, we find two 12-In respect to armanata, and the fire guns, and two 18-inch Whitehead torpeado tubes. The heavier guns are to be placed in the coming towers, while the lighter ones are to be placed on the main deck, where they may direct a bow fire. Each gun discharges twenty shots a minute, the heavier ordnance penetrat-ing three inches of steel. Assuming. that the man behind the gun knew his business—and in the American navy he generally does—these shots would be apt to make short work of any bost

that got in the way. that got in the way.

Among the bidders are to be found the American Ordnance Company which submits a novel proposition in the shape of 15-pound guns with an increased velocity of 200 fest per second. The shell is about three pounds heavier, and this alone would tend to make the destroyer vastly superior to anything of the same kind

now in existence.

Like the torpedoes, the boats will be fitted with two sets of triple-expansion engines of the four-cylinder type. The diameter of the cylinders is 291-2, 32, and 38 inches, the intermediate and low-pressure 22 inches, with a revolution of 330 to the minute, and a horse-power of 8,000. The limit of cost for the destroyer is fixed at \$295,000, or about \$120,000 higher than that of the torpedo boat.

than that of the torpedo boat.

Armed with these marvels of the constructor's and mechanic's skill, Uncle Sam should again be able to demonstrate his ability to smash anybody or anything rash enough to oppose him on the seas.

THAT UNIVERSITY.

An Educational Journal on the Com mittee Just Announced.

(From the Educational Review.) At its Washington meeting the National Council of Education took most im-portant action in regard to the project for the establishment of a national unirsity. This action was the passage of resolution empowering Prof. Charles Garmo, retiring president of the counversity. ell, to appoint a committee of fifteen to make a thorough inquiry into the pro-posed national-university scheme and to report to the council hereafter. The membership of the committee has just been announced, and it will be at once recog-nized as thoroughly representative both of the best educational thought of the country and of the various geographical The committee is constituted

President William R. Harper, of the University of Chicago, chairman; President Edwin A. Alderman, of the University of North Carolina; President James B. Angell, of the University of Michigan; Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, of Colum-bia University; President James H. Canfield, of Ohio State University; Dr. J. L. M. Curry, of Washington, D. C., Agent of the Peabody and Slater funds; Superof the Peabody and Sixter funds; Superintendent Newton C. Dougherty, of Peoria, III.; President Andrew S. Draper, of the University of Illinois; President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard University; Prof. Edmund J. James, of the University of Chicago; Superintendent William H. Maxwell, of New York, N. Y.; Prof.



Hollanders Urged to Settle in the Old Line State.

GOOD CLIMATE AND SOIL

Cornelius W. Van der Hoogt Will Go to Holland Under Authority of the Board of Directors of the Maryland State Bureau of Immigra-

Baltimore, Oct. 8 .- The board of direcors of the Maryland State Bureau of Imthough it takes his lest dollar, is a wise financier.—MUNYON. migration have instructed Mr. Cornelius W. Van der Hoogt, secreary of the board, to go to Holland for the purpose of obtaining a number of immigrants with whom to settle a colony in this State. Mr. Van der Hoogt has made his arrangements to leave for Holland on November 24, and will sall from New York.

In speaking of his proposed trip Mr. Van der Hoogt said: "My purpose is to visit every province in Holland. I shall deliver a series of lectures, taking as my basis of talk the advantages, resources It really profits a man nothing to win a for-tune and lose health—life. Yet how many men who amass great wealth do it without becoming physical wrecks?

Prof. Munyon's way makes it easy for rich or poor to grow.

Prof. Munyon's way makes it easy for anyone to be at his or her best at almost no money cost.

cost.

It makes the mother the health-saver as well as the guardian angel of the home. It enables anyone to prescribe aftely for all ordinary allments by means of the Guide to Health.

Or, if you feel that the advice of a physician is necessary, at £23 13th st. mw, you can consult them without a penny to pay. visit every province in Holland. I shall deliver a series of lectures, taking as my basis of talk the advantages, resources and adaptability of Maryland for Holland immigration. I propose to tell my people exactly of the conditions of the soil, climate and hospitality of Maryland. I shall arrange to deliver these lectures principally in the provinces where agri
principally in the provinces where agri
me and unique to find the provinces where agrime and unique to public roads all the country. I showed them how it could be done with economy, and they at once saw the advantages. As an object it cost. Furthermore, I never enjoyed anything more in my life than the construction of that road. It is nine miles long, and I enjoyed every foot of it. It was an entirely new experience. It did me and my family as much good as a Mrs. Mary E. Sullivan, 109 H Street northeast, Washington, D. C., says: "For four years I suffered intensely with rheumatism. I could not use my hands at all; was unable to rise from a chair without help from both sides. My feet were very much swollen. I was so helpless that in an attempt to climb the stairs I had to help myself with my elbows on the step above, and always had to go down backward. In one week after I began the use of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure and treatment I began to improve, and in ten days from that folt uplendid, and have not had an ache or pain since." principally in the provinces where agriculture is the chief pursuit, as farmers are what we need in Maryland.

"It is a well-known fact that in Holland farmers are too plentiful. I have been in communication for some time with some of the leading citizens in the On account of the extraordinary demand for this wonderful cure for Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all threat and lung disease, we have been unable to supply them fact enough. We ask the indulgence of the public for a week, until we can catch up with the thousand or more orders that we have ahead.

You can hear such words of praise and gratitude frum hearly everyone who ever tried the Mentres treatment. various provinces in my country, and I feel assured that I shall be able to interest a sufficient number to form a flourishing colony in this State. The proposition to form such a colony has been under contemplation by the State bureau fo Tod can near such that the first that from nearly everyone who ever tried the Minnyon treatment.

The GUIDE TO HEALTH (every druggist) gives the symptoms of disease, so that anyone can understand them. At the same druggist's the full line of Frof. Munyon's remedies can be hadfor cures for for aliments—genuine homeopathic cures modernized to the minute.

Open all day and evening—Sunday, 2 to 5, 623 13th st. nw. some months, and the board of directors the superintendent and myself have been working arduously in order that we might have everything in readiness for the suc cessful carrying out of our plans.

"In order to establish a colony which will prove successful it is first necessary to secure a suitable tract of land upon which the colony can be established. correctly understand the habits and the requirements of the people with which requirements of the people with which you are dealing is very essential. As to the land question, that has been practically settled, and the bureau has at its disposal at least 19,000 acres of good land, which we think is well adapted for a colony. This land will be subdivided into farms suitable for the colonists. William L. Wilson, of Washington and Lee University. It is understood to be the function of this committee to take up its work in a thoroughly unblassed spirit. It has not been constituted to favor any particular

larms suitable for the colonists.

"In Holland small tracts of land are preferred to larger ones, as the average Hollander accepts the theory that it is better to well cultivate a small tract than to attempt to cultivate a large one. The people in Holland are noted for their butter-making, and this will be one of the ordictual industries existingly to the scheme or to oppose any special plan. Its hands are free, and the country and the council will naturally expect it to deal thoroughly with two distinct questhe principal industries established in the

proposed colony.
"I shall also visit the province of Zeegovernment auspices, and (2) if so, what should be its scope and the form of its organization? Up to this time these quesland, where the oyster culture is largely land, where the oyster culture is largely in vogue, and where many practical oys-ter planters and fishermen can be found. ter planters and fishermen can be found. In this colony I will tell the people of the unlimited supply and growth of oysters which now flourish in the waters of this State, and no doubt I will be able to secure some colonists from this section, who will be only too glad of the opportunity to embrace the advantages which this State can offer.

"The first thing which we propose to do after securing our neonle is to embrace the

The first thing which we propose to do after securing our people is to sub-divide the tract of land where we propose to settle them into farms, ranging from fifty to eighty acres, as this is the size of a farm that is usually preferred by the agriculturists. When this is done the next step will be to erect a house of worship, as the people of Holland, as a rule, are religious and greatly interested in church work. The services of a pastor has been promised us by the Repastor has been promised us by the Re-

flourishing in Michigan.

"Another industry which is common, as well as flourishing, among the people of some of the provinces of Holland is that of cigarmaking and tobacco manufacture. is about twenty-four years old; the emand offers advantages to these people. I shall take with me letters of in troduction to those in highest authority, as well as the report which has been re-cently submitted to the State Bureau of Immigration by three expert farmers from the Holland colony in the West. These gentlemen are all well known in our native country, and the report will carry great weight. They are C. H. Joidersma, L. H. Jaarsma and H. W. Sikke-may. This report will be accompanied by the statement of the Hollanders who have located at the Wilhelmina colony, and I consider these testimonials of the

pounds of butter, and ten gallons of milk. It is seasoned with red peppers and other hot stuff and cooked in one mess from highest character.
"In order that we may be in constant communication and in close touch with the Holland people, I shall appoint in each of the provinces an agent, who will made for their barbecue. One of these plates holds a quantity of lamb, kid, shoat, and chicken, together with a gourdful of Brunswick. Beside each plate be fully informed as to the State and its advantages. This will enable us to keep in constant touch with those who desire to leave the old country. "The class of immigrants which we ex-

is a half-pepper pod filled with chicken salad and a half pound bun. The edibles are washed down with Georgia beer, which is accounted as good as the Milpect to bring to this State will be above the average both in point of intelligence and means. The heads of each family will be able to bring sufficient money to buy his tract of land, stock and equip the same, and they will, therefore, be a desirable addition to the agricultural ele-ment of our State."

TWO MOUNTAINS.

How a Man Came to Buy Them and Be Glad of It.

(From the Chicago Record.)
John G. Moore, of New York, was born
n Steuben, a little village near Winter Harbor, Me., and has been celebrating that event by buying up everything that he admired when a boy. He has built a new schoolhouse and given an organ to the church in acknowledgment of his ob ligations for what these two institutions contributed toward his success in life, and has bought a couple of mountains which he used to contemplate from the feast until the appetite approaches the ravenous.

There are many features about the barbecues held near Atlanta which have a unique character. Nearly all of them are held at Stone Mountain, sixteen miles out on the Georgia Railroad. The mountain and adjoining lands comprise 7,000 acres, owned by the Venable family. At the base of the mountain is the Summer home of the Venables, and near it is a large grove surrounded by cotton fields from the used to contemplate from the doorstep of his father's farmhouse as the deal of the majestic of nature, and he has built a beautiful macadam roadway to the tops of these mountains, so that he can drive up there whenever he pleases and renew his acquaintance with the plne forest and the sky and the sea.

The natives look upon the transaction as the queer freak of a rich man, and they call Mr. Moore "the king of Schoodic Mountain." The Summer boarders from the doorstep of his father's farmhouse as the place of the majestic of nature, and he has built a beautiful macadam roadway to the tops of these mountains, so that he cores and renew his acquaintance with the plne forest and the very look upon the tops of these mountains, so that he can drive up there whenever he pleases and renew his acquaintance with the plne forest and the sky and the sea.

from the city suspect him of indulging in some great land speculation and are talk-

some great land speculation and are talking of the piles of money he is going to
make by cutting his 20,000 acres of pine
forest and rocks into villa sites.
When I asked Mr. Moore his plan and
purpose, he said;
"I bought these mountains for a number of good reasons. Just as other people
buy pictures or pieces of china or diamonds or fancy horses, I bought them
because I used to admire them when I cues are given. Fifty barbecues a year are given there, most of them being en-tertainments given by the Venable broth-ers, who are experts in such roasting on the occasion of the postal clerks' visit these gentlemen presided over the trench to see that the very best results were secured. Guests to the Stone Mounlead at the station because I used to admire them when I was a barefooted farmer's boy, and it is a great pleasure to feel that they are mine. They didn't cost as much as many pictures and many horses, and they can't

be stolen or burned up or die. This is the only place on the Atlantic coast where the mountains come down to the sea, and therefore I own something that no-body else has or can have, and I believe that I enjoy the possession of that promontory as much as Mr. Marquand enjoys his pictures or Mr. Bonner his horses. There is nothing I admire more than a mountain, especially when an ocean goes with it. "In the second place," continued Mr. Moore, "I have had three years of solid enjoyment buying up that land. It was mostly in small tracts, belonging to the old families in this section, who seldom sell anything, but love to trade. I'm a Yankee myself, and was brought up among them; thus, in buying this mountain I have sharpened my wits against theirs, and it has been a most interesting and amusing experience. It has taken my mind off my business cares, and the diversion has been worth all the money I have paid out. "Then it is a good investment. I don't expect to make any pecuniary profit out of it, but the land will grow more valuable every day. It is the finest Summer climate in the world, and some time there will be a large community on that Island. You know that the land on which Bar A BRONCO RUNS AMUCK

CHINA'S EMPRESS.

Woman Who Now Rules.

serted her authority in China, is the sub-

Tartar blood, and one of these who could

read, and would not have thought of sell-

ing his child, although she was 'nothing

destitute in a rebellion, the little girl of eleven surgested this means of getting bread for her mother and little brother and her father—the little brother whom

long after she sought and made rich and

powerful.

"Tuen served the viceroy's wife and mother-in-law, and was taught spinning and other useful arts by their maids. When she was twelve she embroidered a beautiful tunic for the viceroy, and he was so delighted with it that he offered the little slave whatever she wished most. Then Tuen fell on her knees and declared her heart's desire. She wanted

His Ambition.

(From the Minneapolis Journal.)

For the Complexion.

but a girl,' but as the family had become

ton Transcript:

powerful.

Breaks Away From Men Having Him in Charge.

CHASE AFTER THE CAYUSE

The Animal Jumps Forty Feet Over a Stone Wall, Disables Two Policemen and Speeds Along the Railroad Track-Wild West Scene in New York Streets.

New York, Oct. 8-One of the bronchos oralled in the pen at 157th Street and Eighth Avenue broke away from its keepers yesterday afternoon, and ran for miles through the city's streets, leaving a trail of disaster in its wake. Dozeni of policemen joined in the chase, some on horses, some on foot and half a dozes on bicycles. Two of the latter were asriously injured. They are Policeman Lanz and Policeman William J. Hanley.

Richard Webber, a butcher, at No. 22 East 129th Street, bought the broncho iz question, and sent two of his men to the yard to take it home. John Morrie, s aborer, of No. 1683 Park Avenue, and William Mackey, of No. 331 East 1334 Street, are the unfortunates who under took to execute this commission. Bothare now in a police station, waiting trial for letting the horse go. Both declars they had no option in the matter-than the broncho wanted to go and went. It was a little bit of a bronco, and as

me and my family as much good as a trip to Europe, and didn't cost any more. Besides, it gave employment to a large number of people who needed the It was a little bit of a proneo, and ar Morris led it out of the yard Muckey criticised the action of "the boss" is "sendin" us both for the little thing." Once in Eighth Avenue the bronco seem and to have suddenly snown for it kicked money."

I relate this story of an unusual indulgence with the hope that other rich
men may see its moral and do likewise.
I never heard before of any man who
bought a mountain to look at and beautitled it because he loved it, but it is a
habit that ought to be cultivated. ed to have suddenly grown, for it klekes Mackey and Morris into the gutter and

Mackey and Morris into the gutter and fled toward the postoffice.

Bicycle Policeman Lanz rode in pursuit and caught hold of the rope halter. The cayuse jumped sidewise and Lanz took a header unlike any he had ever before experienced. At One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street the animal turned, and, almost running over a crowd of school children, made for the boulevard. Lanz was in pursuit, blowing his whistle for help. Bicycle Policemen Mullarkey and Hunley took up the chase at One Hundred and Twelfth Street. At One Hundred and Tenth Street the bronco concluded it had had enough of the boulevard, and, wheeling west, galloped furfously to Riverside Drive.

By this time four mounted policemet were also in pursuit. Policemen on fool thought it their duty to chase the runaway the length of their posts. At Seventy-eight Street the bronco jumped 4 Another Sketch of the Despotle The Empress Tuen, who has again asject of the following sketch in the Bos-"This monarch, who is comparable to Catharine of Russia in her sagacity and shrewdness and fudicial wisdom, was once a slave. When she was a little girl she was sold by her father to be a slave in the family of a vicercy in a remote province of China. Her father was of

enty-eight Street the bronco jumped a fence into a beautiful lawn and did a lot of damage to grass and shrubbery, and when the policemen got in to catch it the wily animal as promptly jumped out. At Seventieth Street the horse made a flying jump over the stone wall and landed on jump over the stone wall and landed on the New York Central tracks, forty feet below. The policemen jumped from them wheels, thinking the animal must have broken its neck, but they knew not what

a Western broncho is made of.

The horse picked itself up and sped along down the tracks. The policemen gave chase on foot. The horse tired of the tracks at Sixty-fifth Street, and, running east it can be compared to the street of the tracks at Sixty-fifth Street, and running east it can be compared to the street of the st ning east, it once more scaled a five foot fence and fell on the other side, apparently exhausted.

The bronco, like a prize fighter trying to recuperate, lay still until Policeman Hanley tried to catch its halter. With a spring it bounded into the air and gave Hanley a kick in the groin that rendered him immediately hors de combat. Quick as lightning the animal let its second hind foot fly and Lanz went down.

In trying to get out of the lot the bre

most. Then Tuen fell on her knees and declared her heart's desire. She wanted to learn to read like her father. It was a most extraordinary request. The vies-roy told her that girls could not learn such a thing, but Tuen told him she was not to blame that the gods had made her a girl, and she could not help longing to know how to read. So her master had her taught, and, his own daughter aying after a time, she was adouted as a daughter of the house and given beautiful clothes as well as lessons.

"Later the viceroy received some politiclothes as well as lessens.

"Later the vicercy received some political honor from the emperor of China, and being desirous to give him a beautiful and worthy present in token of acknowledgment he followed the artiess oriental custom and sent Tuen to Pekin. The girl's feet had never been bound, of course, and she could walk upon them, and her mind was developed beyond that of most Chinese women. The favorite slave of the o fell a second time, and round persons, larkey, with the aid of several persons, the and some yards of clothesline o fell a second time, and Policeman Mulcaught it, and some yards of clothesline were wrapped about the prestrate and mal's legs.

pastor has been promised us by the Reformed Church board of Chicago.

"Next to the church a school-house is the building of second importance, because our people believe in education. Next to the church and school-house, comes the biacksmith shop for the coign. This is one of the most essential necessities. All of these have been provided for, as well as house accommodations for those who are to come. Arrangements have already been put on foot for postal facilities and quick transportation for the products of the farm. The new colony will be largely patterned after the Helland colony which is now flourishing in Michigan.

Custom and sent fuel to Pekin. In the Street of Church course, and she could walk upon them, and her mind she course. Ones, the course of No. 3 Ash Street, Jersey City, is accused by his wife and two daughters of trying to make them drink police have a warrant for him Helmoticks was arrested last spring on a man from drowning in the river. She had promised the ring to anyone who would save the drowning man. The youth to whom she gave the ring had a bright, intelligent face; he was a sailor. In the course, and she could walk upon them, and her mind she course China. On the emperor of China became the favorite wife, and when the empress consort died by his wife and two daughters of trying to make them drink police have a warrant for him Helmoticks, of No. 3 Ash Street, Jersey City, is accused by his wife and two daughters of the police have a warrant for him Helmoticks, of No. 3 Ash Street, Jersey City, is accused by his wife and two daughters of the ones are wife, and when the empress consort died by his wife and two daughters of the police have a warrant for him Jering to myong the mind that of the favorite stave of the emperor of China became the favorite stave of the emperor of China became the favorite stave of the emperor of China became the favorite stave of the order of No. 3 Ash Street, Jersey City, is accused by his wife and two daughters of the police have a warrant for him Jering to Ardered His Family to Drink Poisson

The grand visier was ambitious. "I think," said he, " that my head will be on a medal some day."
"Ha!" said the caliph. "Good idea! I'll have
it struck off at once!" (From the Chicago Tribune.)

Much has been said of late in regard to the wholesomeness of applies, and a Paris specialist says that women who want to have clear complexions ought to eat three or four applies a day. They act on the liver.



The comparative value of these two cards is known to most persons. They illustrate that greater quantity is not always most to be desired. The Ace expresses the beneficial quality of Ripans Tabules as compared with twice as many of any previously known dyspepsia cure.